



NEW YORK CITY REGIONAL OFFICE  
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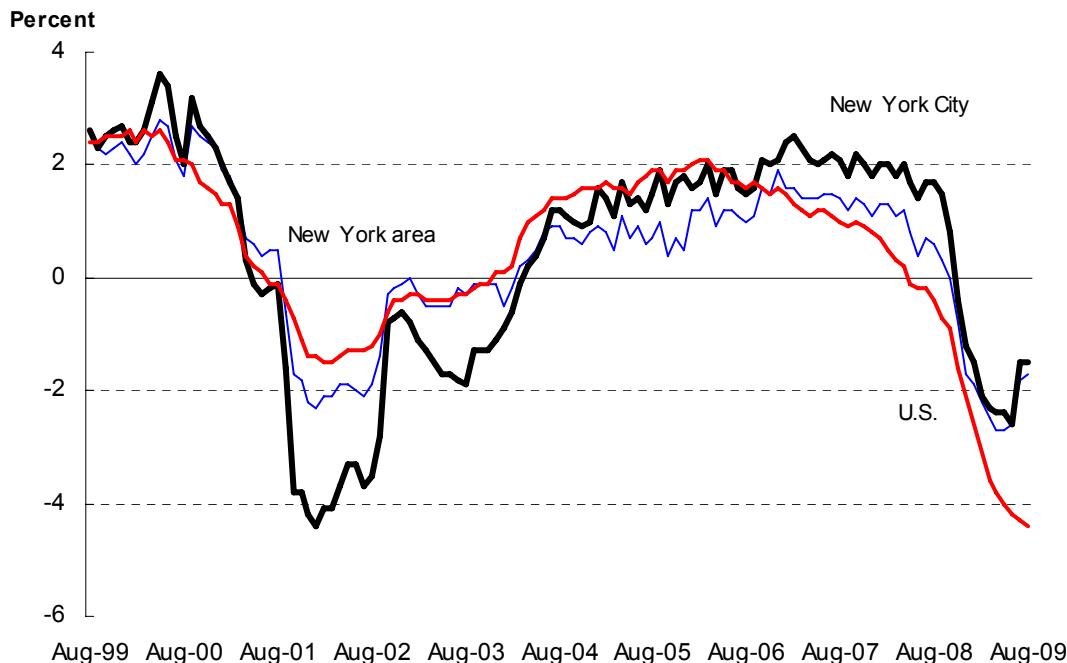
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## NEW YORK AREA EMPLOYMENT - AUGUST 2009

### Rate of Job Loss Slower than that for the Nation

Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area declined by 147,900 from August 2008 to August 2009, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Michael L. Dolfman, the Bureau's regional commissioner, noted the 1.7-percent drop in employment was the area's smallest over-the-year decrease thus far in 2009. In New York City, employment shrank by 57,100 or 1.5 percent from August a year ago. (See table 1.) Nationally, employment fell 4.4 percent during the same period. (See chart A. The Technical Note at end of this release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change,  
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York City, and the  
United States, August 1999-August 2009**



Round-the-clock recorded messages for the **Consumer Price Index** and a variety of other **Bureau of Labor Statistics** data are available by dialing the **New York Information Office's** main telephone number: **(646) 264-3600**. For recorded messages, press '2'.

The New York metropolitan area is made up of four metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. All four divisions lost employment over the year. Over half of the jobs lost, 88,700, occurred in the New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division, which includes New York City. Employment in Nassau-Suffolk contracted by 35,500. The Edison-New Brunswick and Newark-Union Metropolitan Divisions recorded declines of 12,700 and 11,000, respectively. With employment down 2.8 percent from August a year ago, Nassau-Suffolk was the only division to suffer a percentage decline sharper than 2.0 percent. (See chart 1.)

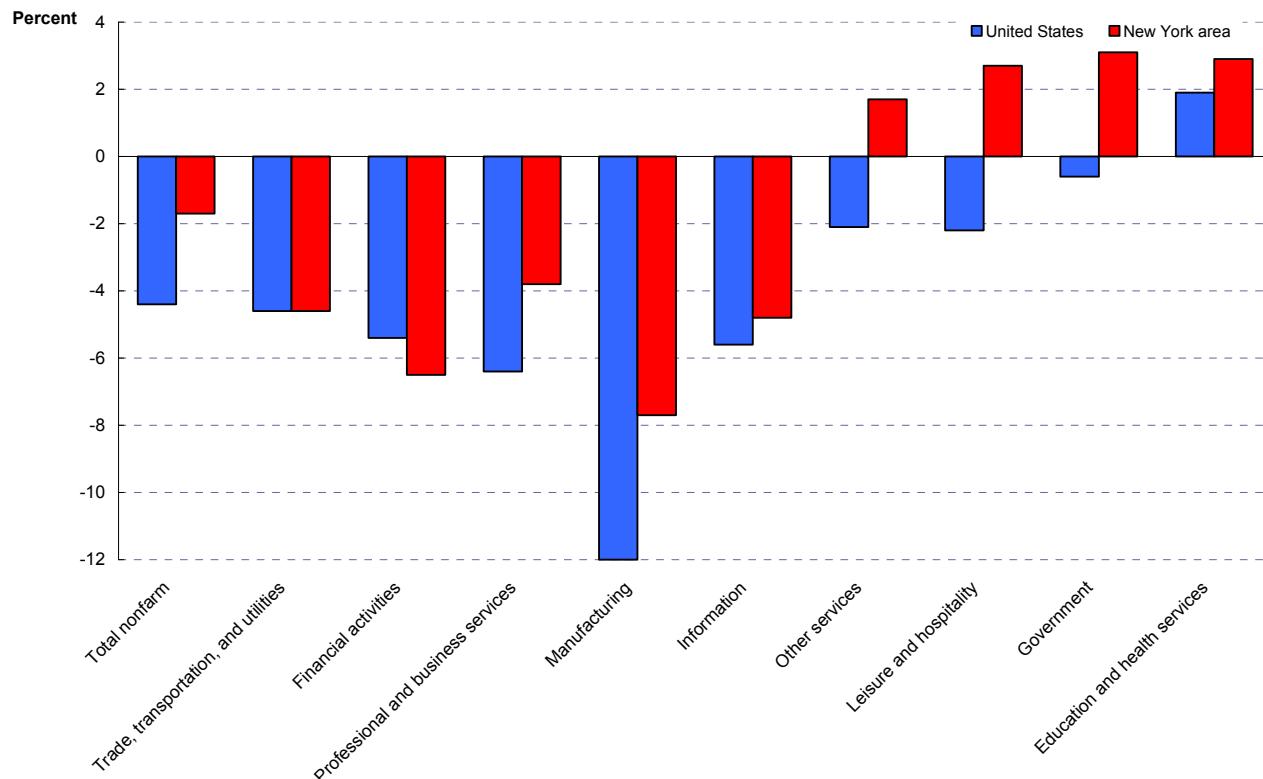
## Industry employment

In the New York area, the largest loss of jobs from August a year ago occurred in trade, transportation, and utilities, down 74,000, with retail and wholesale trade accounting for the bulk of the decline at 30,600 and 26,800, respectively. More than half of the retail employment decrease occurred in the Edison and Nassau-Suffolk divisions. (See table 1 and chart B.)

Locally, employment in financial activities decreased by 51,600 in August 2009, the largest over-the-year loss in the history of the data series which began in 1990. Over half of the employment contraction, 29,400, occurred in the securities, commodity contracts, and investments industry in New York City; this was the largest 12-month decline since December 2001. Financial activities was the only supersector in which the New York area recorded a sharper rate of job loss (-6.5 percent) than that of the nation (-5.4).

Jobs in professional and business services in the metropolitan area fell by 50,700 from August 2008 to August 2009. More than half of the job loss occurred in New York City (-26,100).

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment, by selected industry supersector,  
United States and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, August 2009**



Employment declined 33,200 in manufacturing in the New York area from August a year ago, a drop of 7.7 percent, and in mining, logging, and construction employment was down 30,100, or 8.0 percent. Nationally, these supersectors each shed more than 10 percent of their payrolls.

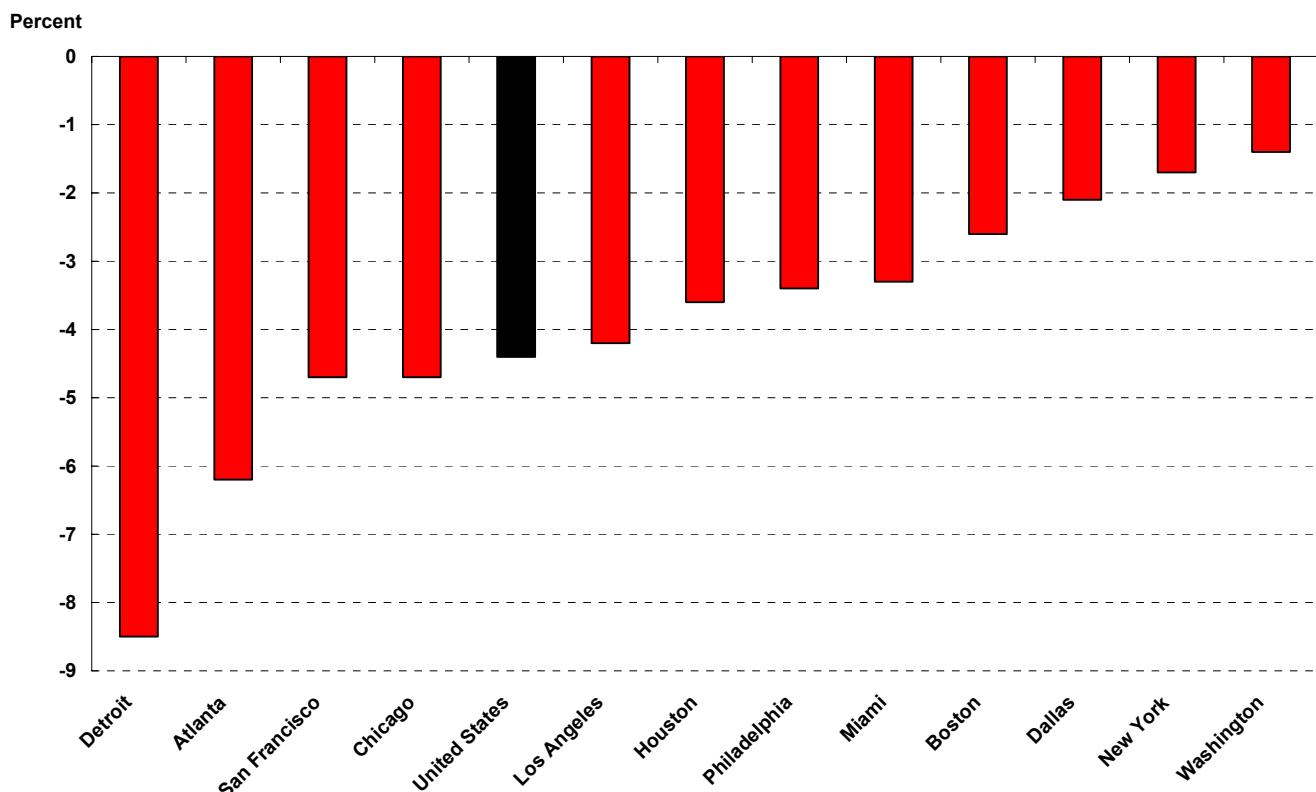
In contrast to the job losses, employment increased in four of the area's supersectors from August 2008 to August 2009. Employment in education and health services rose by 40,900; over one-fourth of this increase was due to educational services in New York City. Government jobs in the area expanded by 39,100, with all of the growth occurring in the City's local sector. Leisure and hospitality picked up almost 19,000 jobs, and other services gained 6,400.

### **Employment in the 12 largest metropolitan areas**

All 12 of the largest metropolitan statistical areas in the nation experienced over-the-year job declines in August 2009. (See chart C and table 2.) Four of these areas—Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-8.5 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-6.2 percent), San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet (both -4.7 percent)—experienced employment declines at a faster-than-average rate. Nationally, employment declined 4.4 percent over the year.

Eight metropolitan areas had a percentage loss in jobs less than the national average. Six of these experienced declines in the 4.2- to 2.1-percent range—Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington. Percentage losses were under 2.0 percent in the remaining two areas of New York -Northern New Jersey-Long Island (-1.7 percent) and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (-1.4 percent).

**Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, United States and 12 largest metropolitan areas, August 2009**



Two metropolitan areas experienced employment declines of over 200,000 from August a year ago—Los Angeles (-230,000) and Chicago (-216,200). Three additional areas (New York, Atlanta, and Detroit) had job losses exceeding 100,000. Washington had the smallest decline, down 42,100 over the year.

Employment declines were heaviest in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector in 7 of the 12 areas. Conversely, job gains in education and health services were the strongest in eight areas. Three metropolitan areas failed to add at least 1,000 jobs in any industry supersector—Chicago, Miami, and San Francisco.

Metropolitan area employment data for September 2009 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 21, 2009.

## Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### **Employment**

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available online at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

### **Additional information**

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the New York-New Jersey Information Office at (646) 264-3600 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated November 20, 2008. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm>.

**The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** consists of New York City, Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County, Pennsylvania.

**The Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division** consists of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

**The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division** consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York.

**The New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division** consists of New York City and Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties in New York; and Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic Counties in New Jersey.

**The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division** consists of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Area	Aug. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009 p	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009 p	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,597.5	8,488.9	8,493.6	8,449.6	-147.9	-1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	376.4	335.5	344.3	346.3	-30.1	-8.0
Manufacturing	429.5	401.5	398.1	396.3	-33.2	-7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,594.3	1,548.1	1,523.5	1,520.3	-74.0	-4.6
Information	284.7	273.9	274.1	271.1	-13.6	-4.8
Financial activities	796.7	750.1	748.8	745.1	-51.6	-6.5
Professional and business services	1,340.2	1,278.6	1,286.3	1,289.5	-50.7	-3.8
Education and health services	1,431.3	1,498.4	1,482.7	1,472.2	40.9	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	700.0	704.8	724.2	718.9	18.9	2.7
Other services	376.3	382.2	382.6	382.7	6.4	1.7
Government	1,268.1	1,315.8	1,329.0	1,307.2	39.1	3.1
<b>Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,040.9	1,025.8	1,032.1	1,028.2	-12.7	-1.2
Mining, logging, and construction	45.9	40.6	44.0	44.7	-1.2	-2.6
Manufacturing	70.7	67.8	67.7	67.2	-3.5	-5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	229.9	219.2	215.1	214.2	-15.7	-6.8
Information	29.8	27.9	27.7	27.6	-2.2	-7.4
Financial activities	61.3	61.1	61.3	60.8	-.5	-.8
Professional and business services	177.8	167.2	171.6	176.0	-1.8	-1.0
Education and health services	141.1	146.8	144.6	144.5	3.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	94.3	95.9	108.7	107.4	13.1	13.9
Other services	50.2	48.7	49.3	48.8	-1.4	-2.8
Government	139.9	150.6	142.1	137.0	-2.9	-2.1
<b>Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,266.6	1,246.5	1,235.4	1,231.1	-35.5	-2.8
Mining, logging, and construction	76.8	65.4	67.6	68.6	-8.2	-10.7
Manufacturing	81.3	77.4	76.1	76.2	-5.1	-6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	269.7	259.3	254.5	254.2	-15.5	-5.7
Information	26.6	25.5	25.6	25.2	-1.4	-5.3
Financial activities	76.2	73.6	73.8	73.5	-2.7	-3.5
Professional and business services	166.5	160.1	161.6	161.4	-5.1	-3.1
Education and health services	212.7	217.4	216	213.8	1.1	.5
Leisure and hospitality	112	105.7	109.3	110.4	-1.6	-1.4
Other services	54.3	53.7	54.8	55.8	1.5	2.8
Government	190.5	208.4	196.1	192	1.5	.8

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted—continued**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Area	Aug. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009 p	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009 p	
					Net change	Percent change
<b>New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,262.6	5,186.0	5,205.2	5,173.9	-88.7	-1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	209.3	188.1	191.4	191.2	-18.1	-8.6
Manufacturing	195.5	179.7	178.1	177.0	-18.5	-9.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	885.6	860.1	848.4	846.1	-39.5	-4.5
Information	206.6	199.7	200.0	197.5	-9.1	-4.4
Financial activities	583.7	542.4	540.6	537.3	-46.4	-7.9
Professional and business services	824.5	787.8	789.7	789.4	-35.1	-4.3
Education and health services	933.2	985.2	974.2	966.5	33.3	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	421.6	422.1	424.0	420.5	-1.1	-.3
Other services	224.3	232.5	229.8	229.5	5.2	2.3
Government	778.3	788.4	829.0	818.9	40.6	5.2
<b>New York City</b>						
Total nonfarm	3,787.2	3,713.9	3,749.3	3,730.1	-57.1	-1.5
Mining, logging, and construction	137.0	123.9	126.2	126.0	-11.0	-8.0
Manufacturing	95.6	84.7	83.8	82.7	-12.9	-13.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	569.4	547.5	540.6	539.7	-29.7	-5.2
Information	168.1	162.9	163.3	161.1	-7.0	-4.2
Financial activities	472.7	435.9	435.8	432.4	-40.3	-8.5
Professional and business services	611.3	585.1	586.5	585.2	-26.1	-4.3
Education and health services	692.7	733.3	724.3	718.6	25.9	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	312.0	313.5	313.9	313.5	1.5	0.5
Other services	159.7	165.4	164.0	162.7	3.0	1.9
Government	568.7	561.7	610.9	608.2	39.5	6.9
<b>Newark-Union Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	1027.4	1030.6	1020.9	1016.4	-11.0	-1.1
Mining, logging, and construction	44.4	41.4	41.3	41.8	-2.6	-5.9
Manufacturing	82.0	76.6	76.2	75.9	-6.1	-7.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	209.1	209.5	205.5	205.8	-3.3	-1.6
Information	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	-.9	-4.1
Financial activities	75.5	73.0	73.1	73.5	-2.0	-2.6
Professional and business services	171.4	163.5	163.4	162.7	-8.7	-5.1
Education and health services	144.3	149.0	147.9	147.4	3.1	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	72.1	81.1	82.2	80.6	8.5	11.8
Other services	47.5	47.3	48.7	48.6	1.1	2.3
Government	159.4	168.4	161.8	159.3	-.1	-.1

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2008 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Area	Aug. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009p	
					Net change	Percent Change
<b>United States<sup>1</sup></b>						
Total nonfarm	137,002	132,625	131,182	131,003	-5,999	-4.4
Natural resources and mining	806	726	726	718	-88	-10.9
Construction	7,505	6,424	6,439	6,393	-1,112	-14.8
Manufacturing	13,492	11,918	11,850	11,872	-1,620	-12.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,375	25,307	25,177	25,153	-1,222	-4.6
Information	2,996	2,865	2,847	2,829	-167	-5.6
Financial activities	8,203	7,800	7,805	7,760	-443	-5.4
Professional and business services	17,913	16,749	16,753	16,764	-1,149	-6.4
Education and health services	18,631	19,078	18,960	18,991	360	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	14,085	13,746	13,851	13,777	-308	-2.2
Other services	5,574	5,491	5,492	5,459	-115	-2.1
Government	21,422	22,521	21,282	21,287	-135	-0.6
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,427.6	2,303.8	2,283.0	2,277.2	-150.4	-6.2
Mining and logging	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	-.1	-6.7
Construction	127.7	104.8	104.4	101.1	-26.6	-20.8
Manufacturing	167.2	149.9	147.5	145.1	-22.1	-13.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	551.5	519.2	513.6	510.0	-41.5	-7.5
Information	83.7	79.3	79.2	78.6	-5.1	-6.1
Financial activities	155.4	145.0	144.0	141.3	-14.1	-9.1
Professional and business services	408.7	371.9	372.4	371.5	-37.2	-9.1
Education and health services	260.8	262.5	262.8	266.1	5.3	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	238.4	238.3	237.6	234.4	-4.0	-1.7
Other services	98.0	99.6	97.7	97.3	-.7	-.7
Government	334.7	331.9	322.4	330.4	-4.3	-1.3
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,486.4	2,456.1	2,430.8	2,422.3	-64.1	-2.6
Mining and logging	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	-.1	-12.5
Construction	102.2	85.4	86.4	84.9	-17.3	-16.9
Manufacturing	216.6	208.0	206.1	206.5	-10.1	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	416.0	405.2	401.6	401.7	-14.3	-3.4
Information	76.7	73.3	73.7	73.9	-2.8	-3.7
Financial activities	188.2	176.8	177.1	176.5	-11.7	-6.2
Professional and business services	419.1	397.9	398.2	399.8	-19.3	-4.6
Education and health services	464.9	477.3	477.1	474.9	10.0	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	233.3	234.1	238.4	238.9	5.6	2.4
Other services	92.2	90.1	90.9	90.7	-1.5	-1.6
Government	276.4	307.2	280.5	273.8	-2.6	-.9
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,565.4	4,388.4	4,356.4	4,349.2	-216.2	-4.7
Mining and logging	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	-.1	-4.5
Construction	215.9	184.4	184.8	184.6	-31.3	-14.5
Manufacturing	470.5	428.6	426.6	427.4	-43.1	-9.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	921.9	896.6	888.9	886.7	-35.2	-3.8
Information	91.1	84.7	83.8	83.7	-7.4	-8.1
Financial activities	318.0	300.5	298.8	297.4	-20.6	-6.5

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest Metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted—continued**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Area	Aug. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009p	
					Net change	Percent Change
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI—continued</b>						
Professional and business services	749.1	702.8	701.7	705.4	-43.7	-5.8
Education and health services	602.4	606.9	602.6	601.9	-.5	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	429.5	412.6	412.0	411.9	-17.6	-4.1
Other services	207.8	200.6	201.5	200.6	-7.2	-3.5
Government	557.0	568.6	553.6	547.5	-9.5	-1.7
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,991.1	2,941.0	2,929.9	2,927.0	-64.1	-2.1
Mining, logging, and construction	197.4	187.8	188.3	187.4	-10.0	-5.1
Manufacturing	286.9	274.0	273.1	273.9	-13.0	-4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	631.6	607.0	605.2	605.6	-26.0	-4.1
Information	87.8	84.6	83.7	82.9	-4.9	-5.6
Financial activities	237.1	233.0	232.4	231.4	-5.7	-2.4
Professional and business services	457.7	423.7	432.2	433.4	-24.3	-5.3
Education and health services	330.7	347.9	353.5	354.5	23.8	7.2
Leisure and hospitality	288.7	292.1	286.6	287.0	-1.7	-.6
Other services	105.6	104.4	104.7	101.9	-3.7	-3.5
Government	367.6	386.5	370.2	369.0	1.4	.4
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,885.9	1,766.5	1,728.5	1,725.0	-160.9	-8.5
Mining, logging, and construction	68.8	54.8	54.4	53.7	-15.1	-21.9
Manufacturing	231.5	181.4	180.8	180.5	-51.0	-22.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	355.3	338.9	334.3	333.8	-21.5	-6.1
Information	32.2	29.2	28.8	28.8	-3.4	-10.6
Financial activities	106.1	99.6	99.3	98.7	-7.4	-7.0
Professional and business services	337.2	292.8	288.7	288.3	-48.9	-14.5
Education and health services	278.7	282.4	280.8	280.4	1.7	.6
Leisure and hospitality	187.2	182.7	179.7	179.5	-7.7	-4.1
Other services	87.8	85.2	84.1	84.6	-3.2	-3.6
Government	201.1	219.5	197.6	196.7	-4.4	-2.2
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,611.8	2,542.4	2,520.7	2,516.7	-95.1	-3.6
Mining and logging	92.0	90.2	90.6	90.1	-1.9	-2.1
Construction	205.0	186.3	184.7	183.4	-21.6	-10.5
Manufacturing	243.0	230.1	228.5	227.0	-16.0	-6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	537.7	507.2	503.4	505.2	-32.5	-6.0
Information	36.5	35.3	34.9	34.6	-1.9	-5.2
Financial activities	144.5	141.3	141.7	141.9	-2.6	-1.8
Professional and business services	386.5	367.1	366.6	366.9	-19.6	-5.1
Education and health services	289.7	291.6	292.1	294.3	4.6	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	238.0	237.9	237.9	237.9	-0.1	0.0
Other services	93.5	92.0	90.5	89.8	-3.7	-4.0
Government	345.4	363.4	349.8	345.6	0.2	0.1

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted—continued**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Area	Aug. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009p	
					Net change	Percent Change
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,502.6	5,340.5	5,289.2	5,272.6	-230.0	-4.2
Mining and logging	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	-.1	-2.0
Construction	236.8	206.5	205.9	206.7	-30.1	-12.7
Manufacturing	606.1	564.0	562.1	557.3	-48.8	-8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,071.9	1,016.8	1,016.1	1,013.1	-58.8	-5.5
Information	240.3	222.6	220.6	225.4	-14.9	-6.2
Financial activities	347.5	333.5	333.3	332.5	-15.0	-4.3
Professional and business services	849.2	808.6	807.5	809.1	-40.1	-4.7
Education and health services	632.8	654.0	645.7	646.6	13.8	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	586.4	564.1	566.8	564.5	-21.9	-3.7
Other services	193.7	190.7	188.7	187.6	-6.1	-3.1
Government	732.9	774.8	737.6	724.9	-8.0	-1.1
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,336.7	2,250.4	2,231.1	2,258.5	-78.2	-3.3
Mining and logging	.7	.6	.6	.6	-.1	-14.3
Construction	131.0	111.6	110.4	110.1	-20.9	-16.0
Manufacturing	91.9	86.5	85.1	84.5	-7.4	-8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	535.5	522.0	516.3	515.7	-19.8	-3.7
Information	50.0	48.3	47.6	47.4	-2.6	-5.2
Financial activities	170.6	164.2	163.2	161.5	-9.1	-5.3
Professional and business services	350.2	339.8	341.4	338.7	-11.5	-3.3
Education and health services	327.5	327.8	324.7	328.4	.9	.3
Leisure and hospitality	249.8	246.5	243.3	244.0	-5.8	-2.3
Other services	102.4	101.9	101.1	101.5	-.9	-.9
Government	327.1	301.2	297.4	326.1	-1.0	-0.3
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,597.5	8,488.9	8,493.6	8,449.6	-147.9	-1.7
Mining, logging, and construction	376.4	335.5	344.3	346.3	-30.1	-8.0
Manufacturing	429.5	401.5	398.1	396.3	-33.2	-7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,594.3	1,548.1	1,523.5	1,520.3	-74.0	-4.6
Information	284.7	273.9	274.1	271.1	-13.6	-4.8
Financial activities	796.7	750.1	748.8	745.1	-51.6	-6.5
Professional and business services	1,340.2	1,278.6	1,286.3	1,289.5	-50.7	-3.8
Education and health services	1,431.3	1,498.4	1,482.7	1,472.2	40.9	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	700.0	704.8	724.2	718.9	18.9	2.7
Other services	376.3	382.2	382.6	382.7	6.4	1.7
Government	1,268.1	1,315.8	1,329.0	1,307.2	39.1	3.1
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,791.3	2,740.5	2,707.6	2,697.1	-94.2	-3.4
Mining, logging, and construction	128.2	110.3	110.6	110.7	-17.5	-13.7
Manufacturing	216.8	203.8	203.2	202.2	-14.6	-6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	522.2	508.9	501.5	500.7	-21.5	-4.1
Information	56.8	54.5	54.4	54.2	-2.6	-4.6
Financial activities	218.5	209.7	209.3	208.8	-9.7	-4.4
Professional and business services	433.1	412.5	410.7	412.8	-20.3	-4.7
Education and health services	527.3	533.3	533.2	530.7	3.4	.6

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted—continued**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

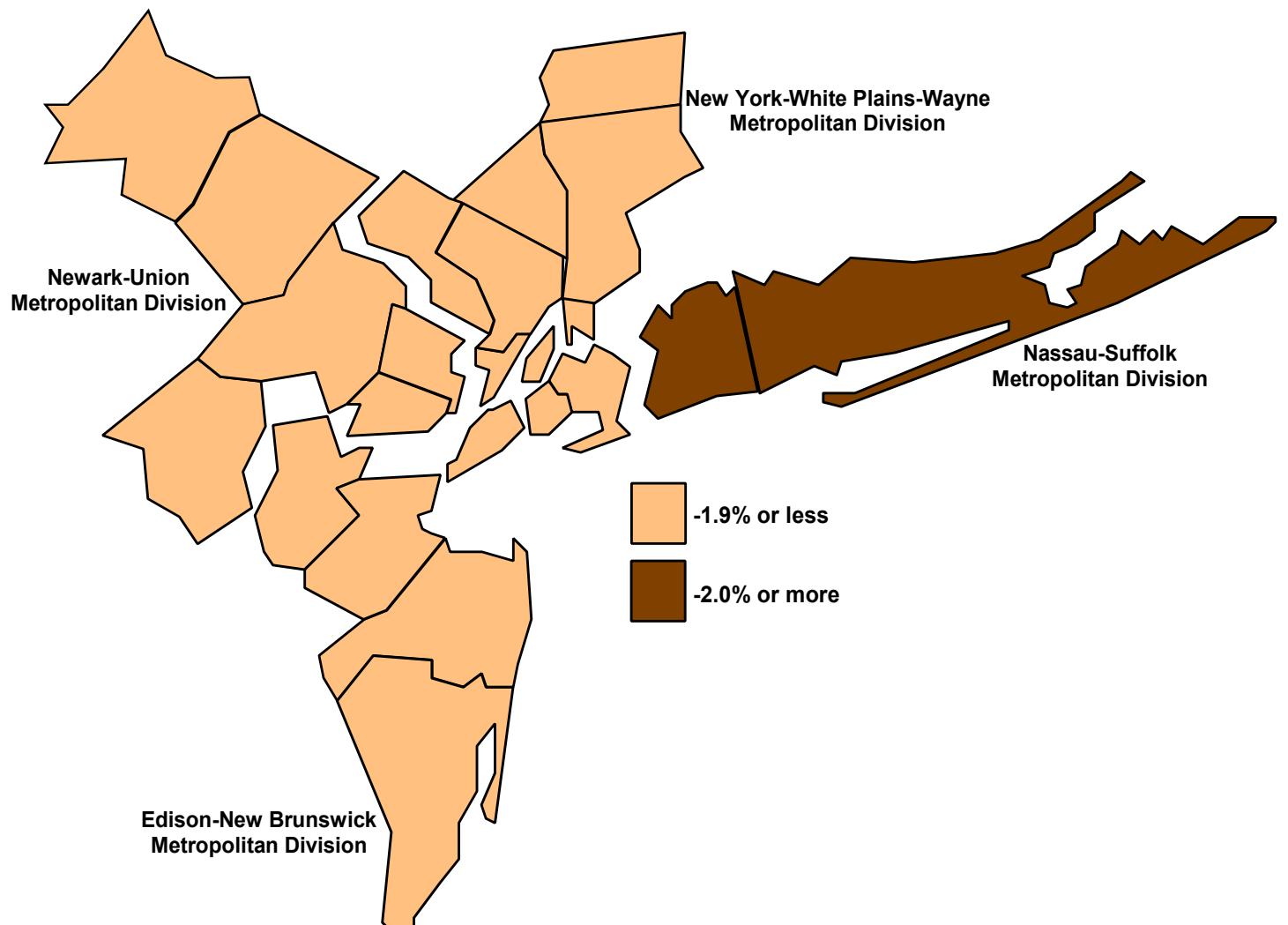
Area	Aug. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Aug. 2008 to Aug. 2009p	
					Net change	Percent Change
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD—continued</b>						
Leisure and hospitality	233.7	226.3	225.4	222.4	-11.3	-4.8
Other services	124.3	124.0	123.6	123.3	-1.0	-.8
Government	330.4	357.2	335.7	331.3	.9	.3
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,017.9	1,944.4	1,928.8	1,922.4	-95.5	-4.7
Mining and logging	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	.0	.0
Construction	110.9	92.4	93.4	93.0	-17.9	-16.1
Manufacturing	135.4	128.8	128.4	128.7	-6.7	-4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	355.5	332.7	332.9	331.5	-24.0	-6.8
Information	68.1	64.4	64.3	64.5	-3.6	-5.3
Financial activities	141.9	134.4	134.6	133.9	-8.0	-5.6
Professional and business services	374.0	357.9	358.2	357.6	-16.4	-4.4
Education and health services	230.6	234.5	231.3	230.3	-.3	-.1
Leisure and hospitality	220.2	209.9	210.4	209.7	-10.5	-4.8
Other services	75.5	73.5	72.7	72.1	-3.4	-4.5
Government	304.4	314.6	301.2	299.7	-4.7	-1.5
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV</b>						
Total nonfarm	3,017.6	2,992.4	2,996.9	2,975.5	-42.1	-1.4
Mining, logging, and construction	175.1	158.4	159.6	158.5	-16.6	-9.5
Manufacturing	61.0	58.2	58.0	57.8	-3.2	-5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	399.0	387.4	384.7	382.7	-16.3	-4.1
Information	91.1	86.0	85.0	84.7	-6.4	-7.0
Financial activities	154.3	148.6	147.6	147.6	-6.7	-4.3
Professional and business services	689.1	690.9	693.3	690.5	1.4	.2
Education and health services	331.4	338.0	336.2	335.3	3.9	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	272.8	271.1	271.4	268.8	-4.0	-1.5
Other services	185.9	183.7	184.5	183.1	-2.8	-1.5
Government	657.9	670.1	676.6	666.5	8.6	1.3

<sup>1</sup> July data for the United States are preliminary.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2008 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

## Chart 1. Over-the-year change in employment, metropolitan divisions in New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, August 2009



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2009